



Western Washington University
Western CEDAR

Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference

2018 Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference
(Seattle, Wash.)

Apr 4th, 3:30 PM - 3:45 PM

Survey of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in Washington State rivers and lakes

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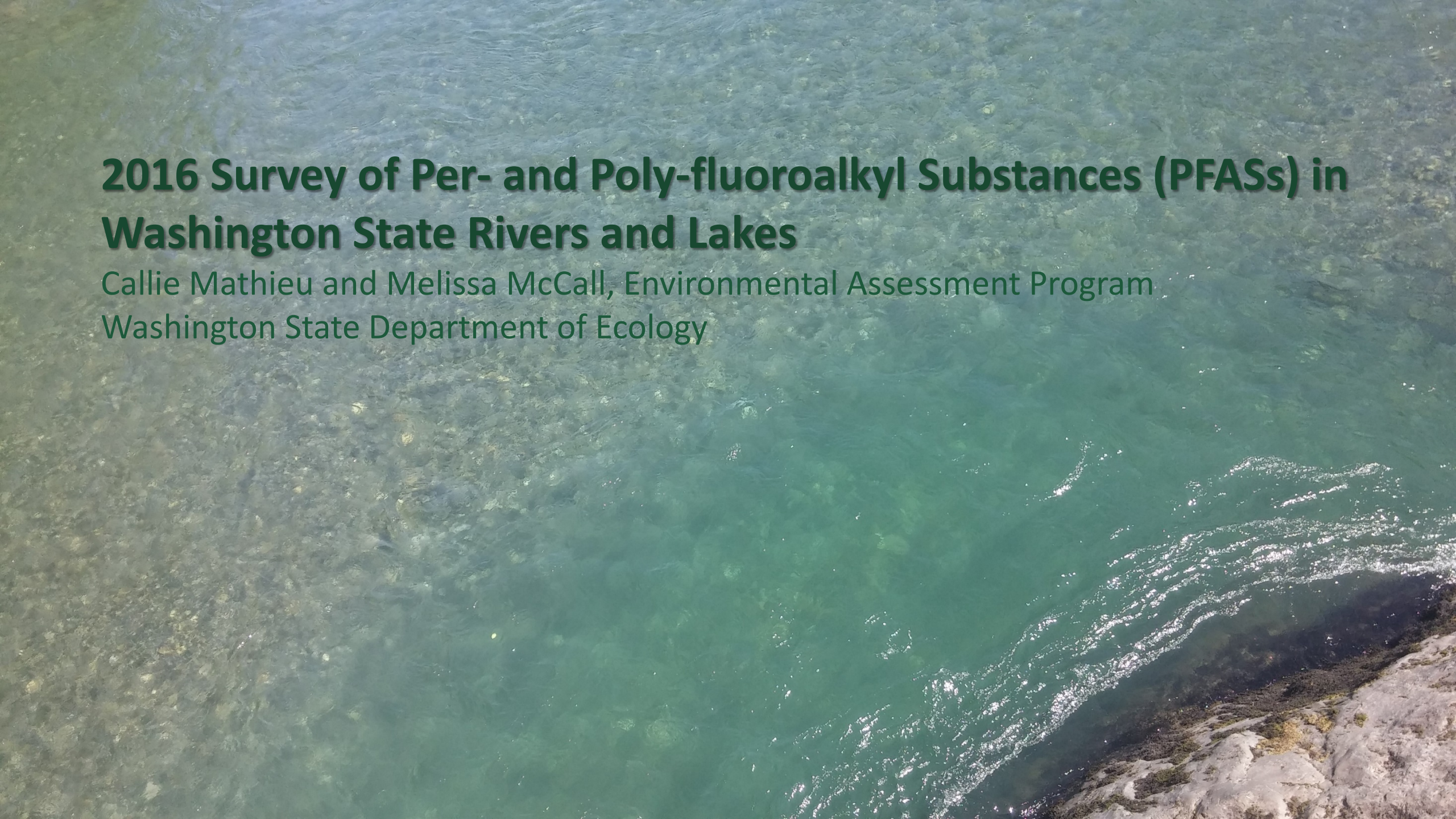
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Mathieu, Callie and McCall, Melissa, "Survey of per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFASs) in Washington State rivers and lakes" (2018). *Salish Sea Ecosystem Conference*. 63.
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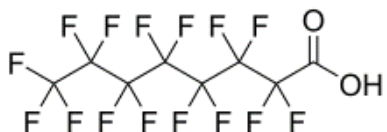
2016 Survey of Per- and Poly-fluoroalkyl Substances (PFASs) in Washington State Rivers and Lakes

Callie Mathieu and Melissa McCall, Environmental Assessment Program
Washington State Department of Ecology





PFOS = C8



PFOA = C8

Long-chain perfluoroalkyl acids

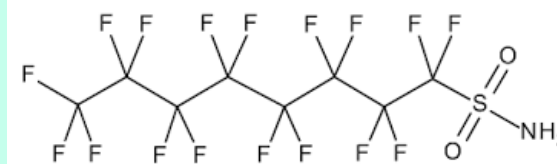
long chain	PFHxS	C6
	PFOS	C8
	PFOA	C8
	PFNA	C9
	PFDA	C10
	PFUnA	C11
	PFDoA	C12



PFHxA = C6

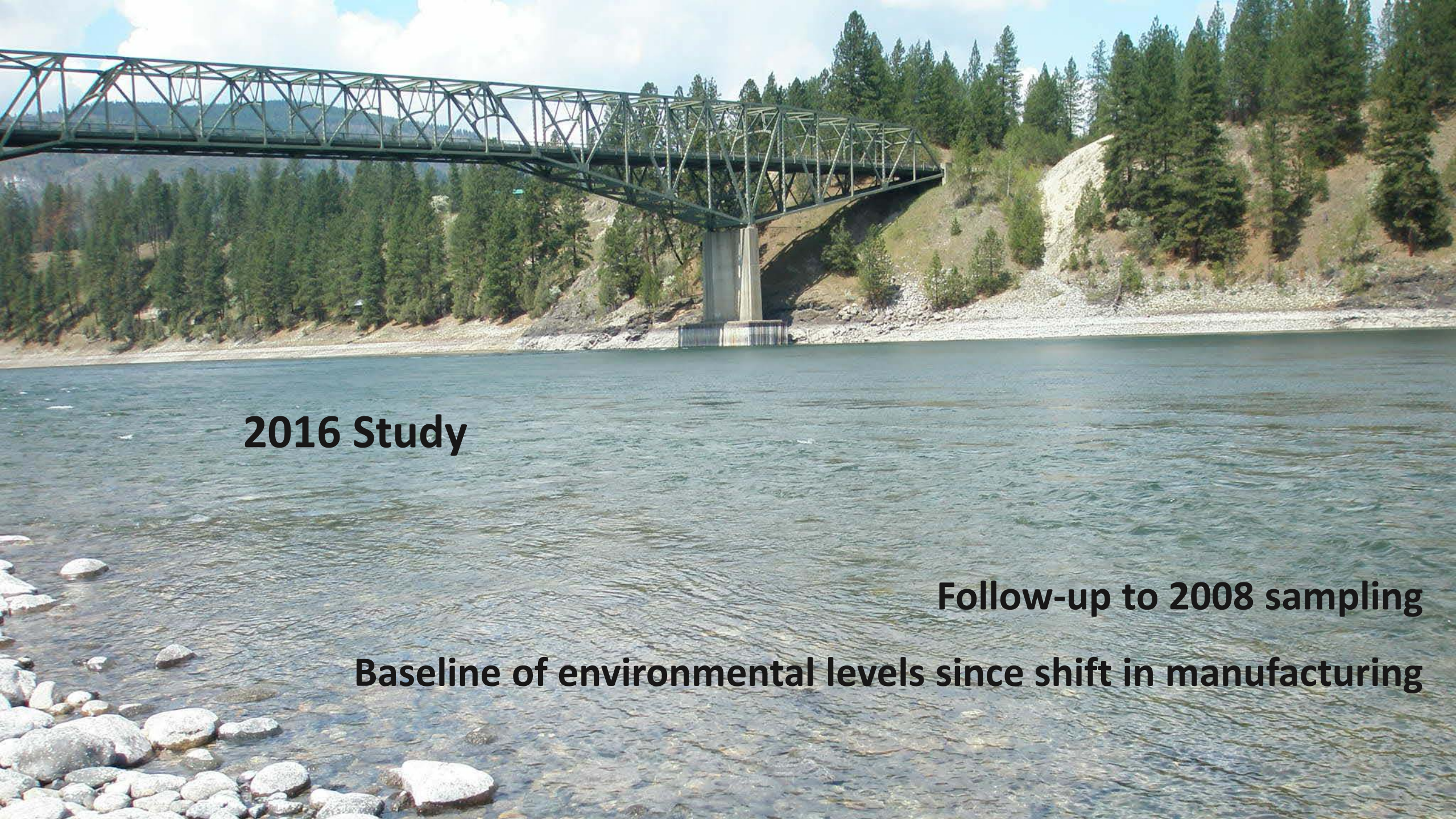
Short-chain perfluoroalkyl acids

short chain	PFBS	C4
	PFBA	C4
	PFPeA	C5
	PFHxA	C6
	PFHpA	C7



Precursors

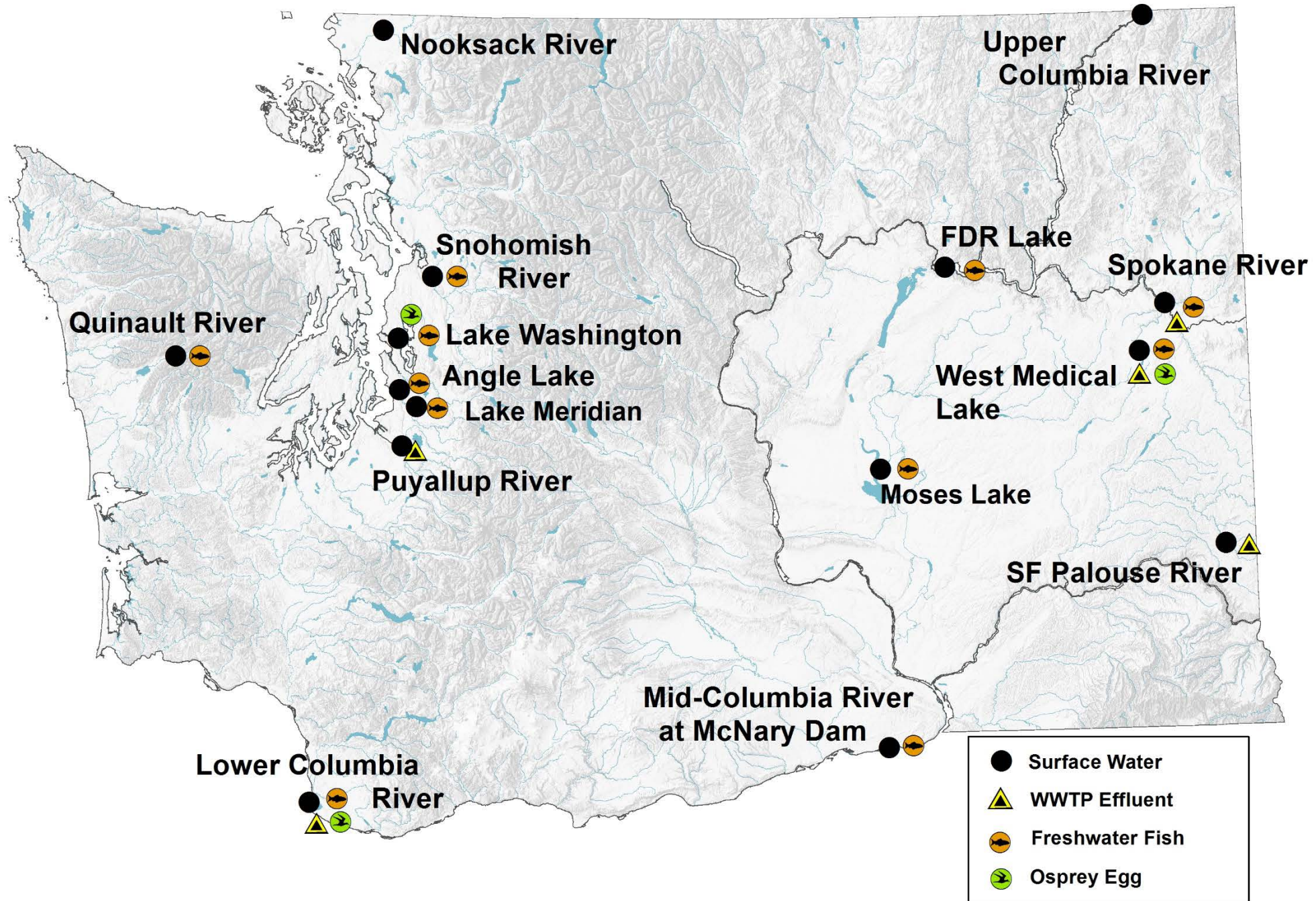
polyfluorinated sulfonamides
 fluorotelomer carboxylates
 fluorotelomer sulfonates
 polyfluorophosphates



2016 Study

Follow-up to 2008 sampling

Baseline of environmental levels since shift in manufacturing



Surface Water

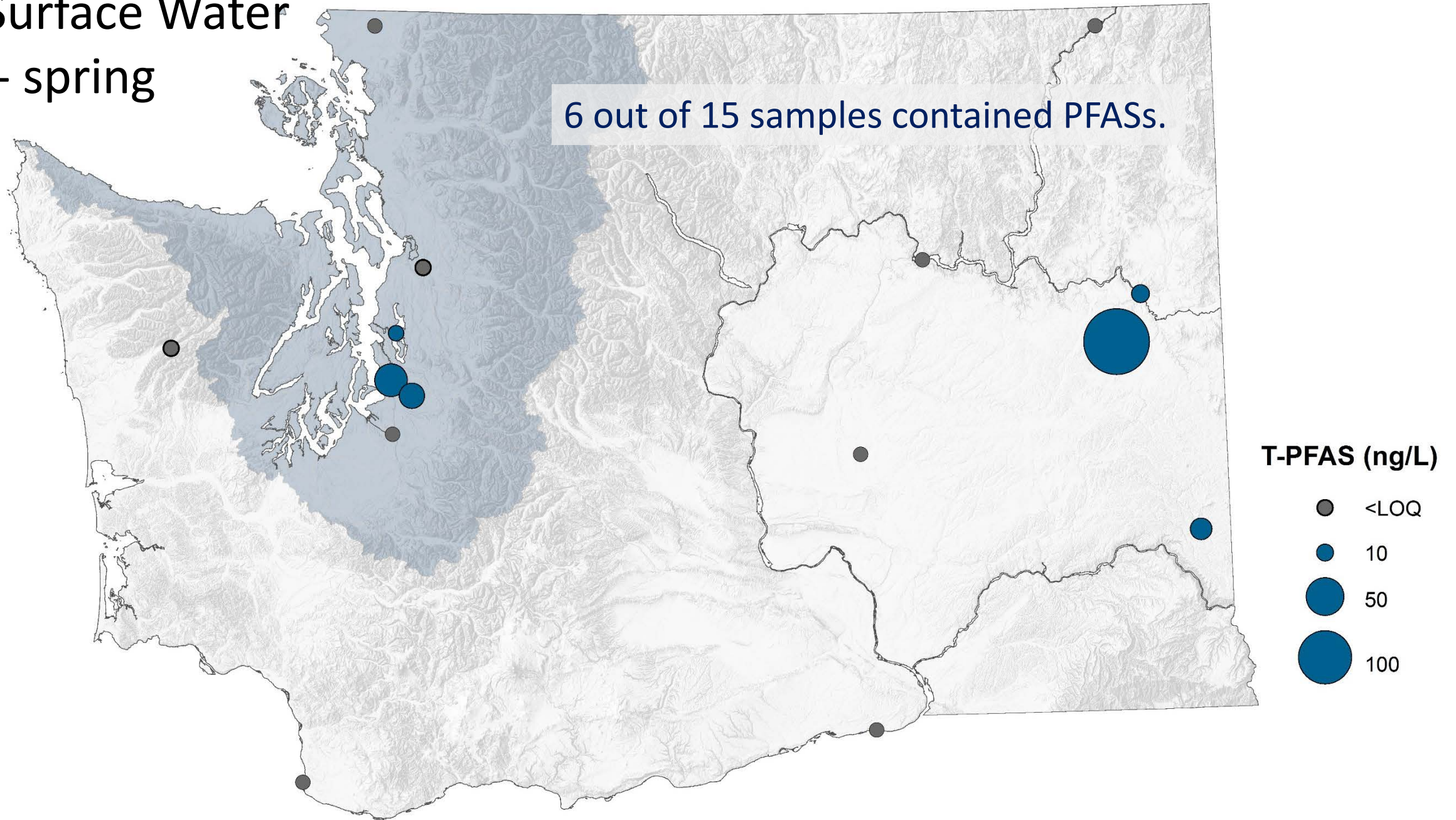
Discrete grab samples

25 compounds

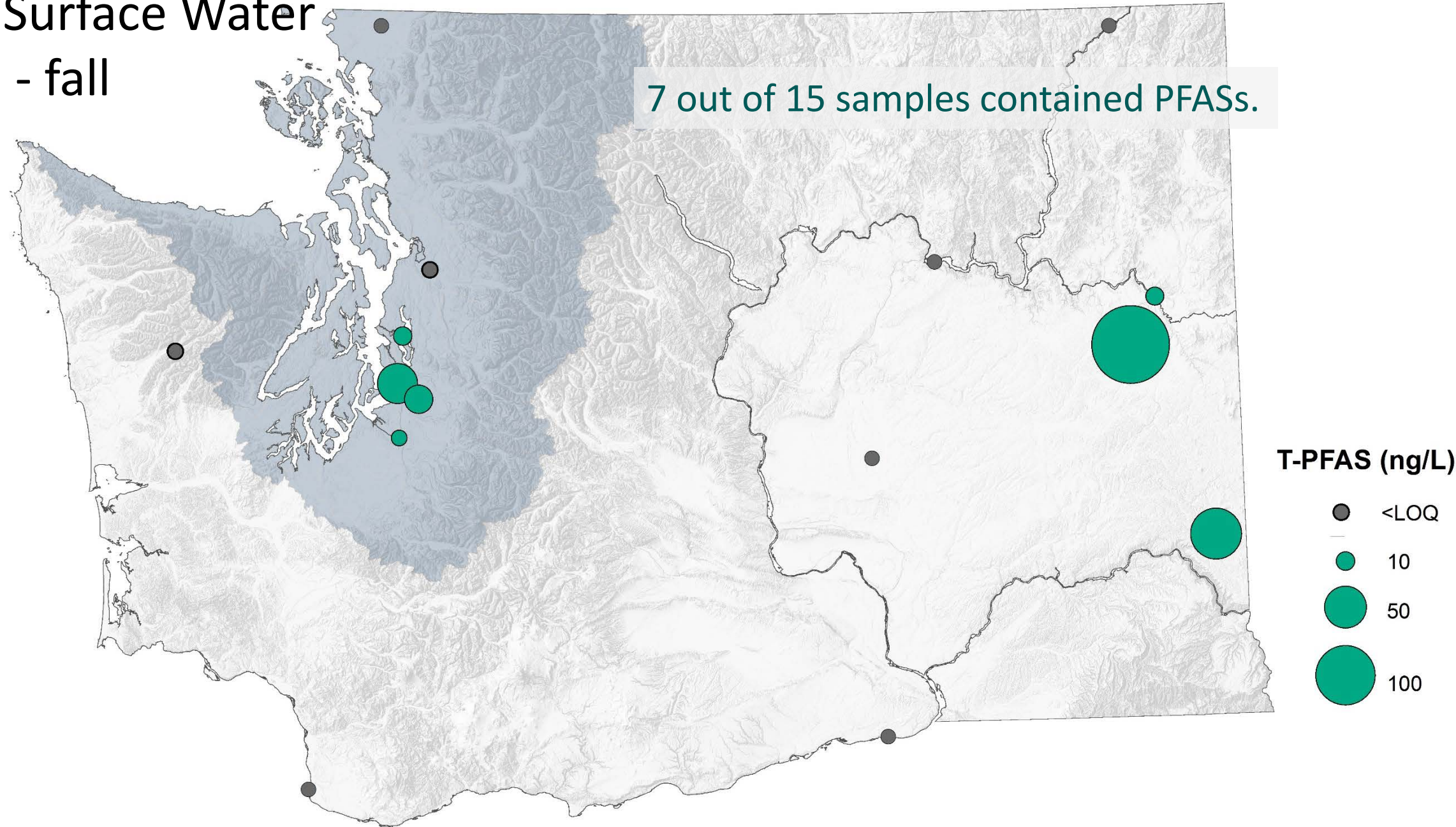


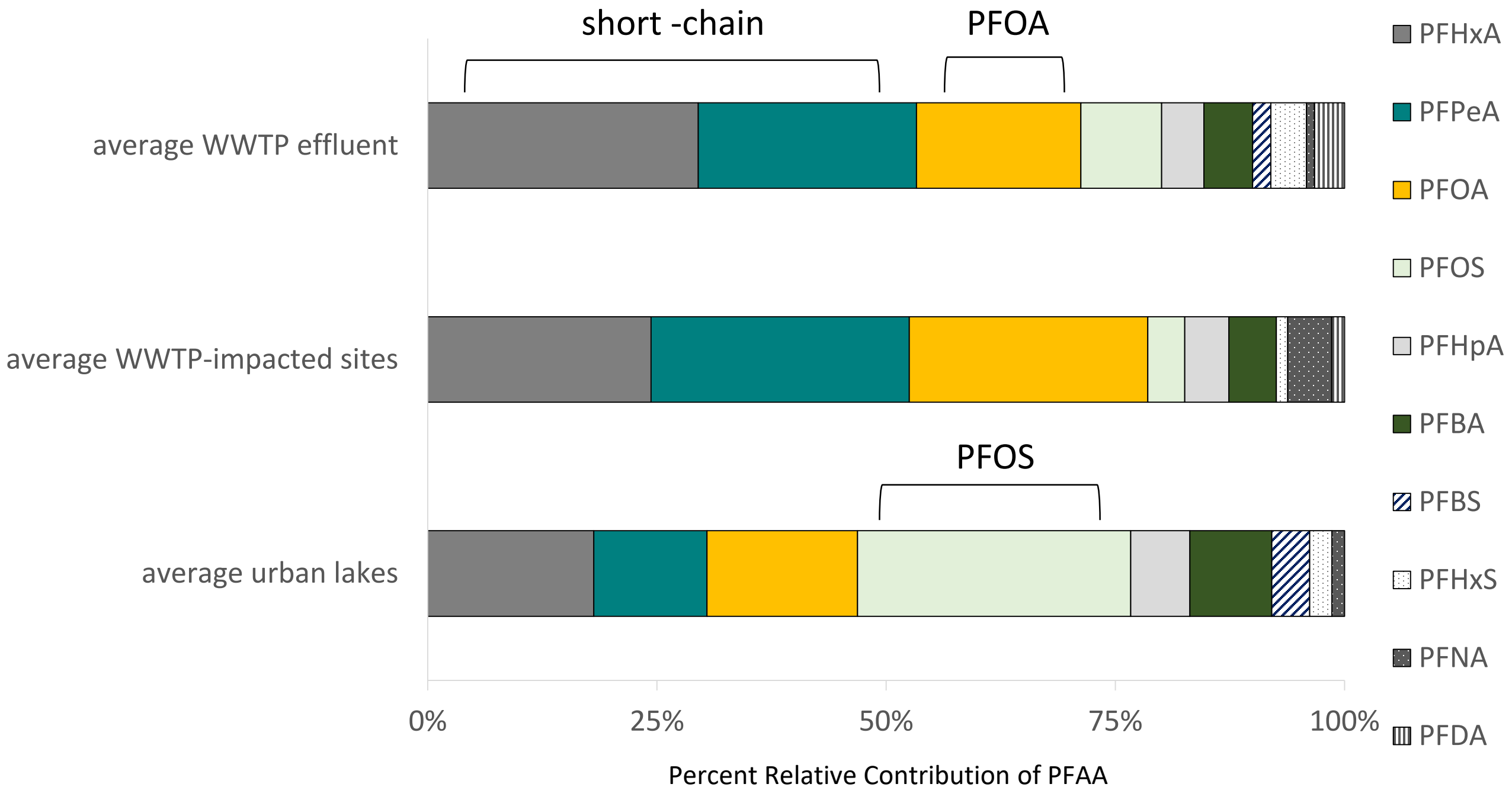
Surface Water

- spring

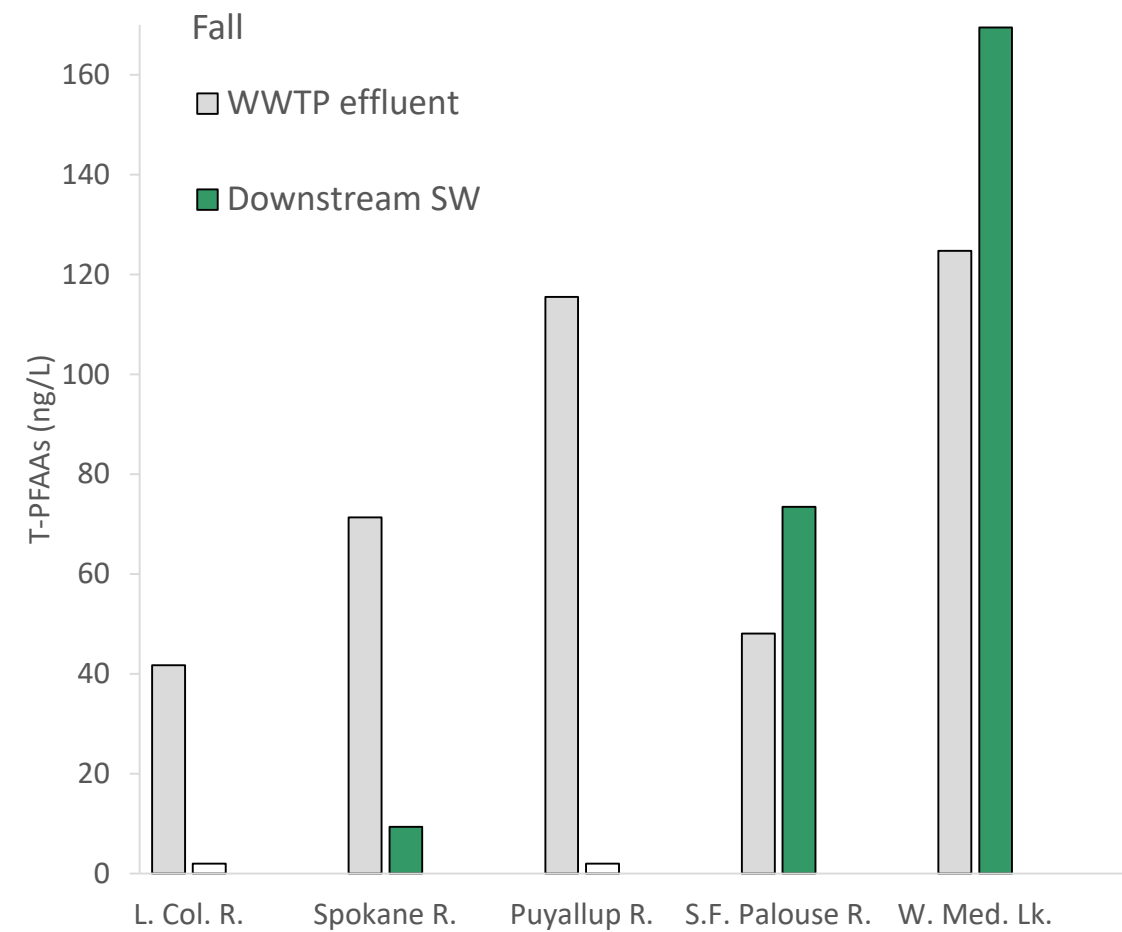
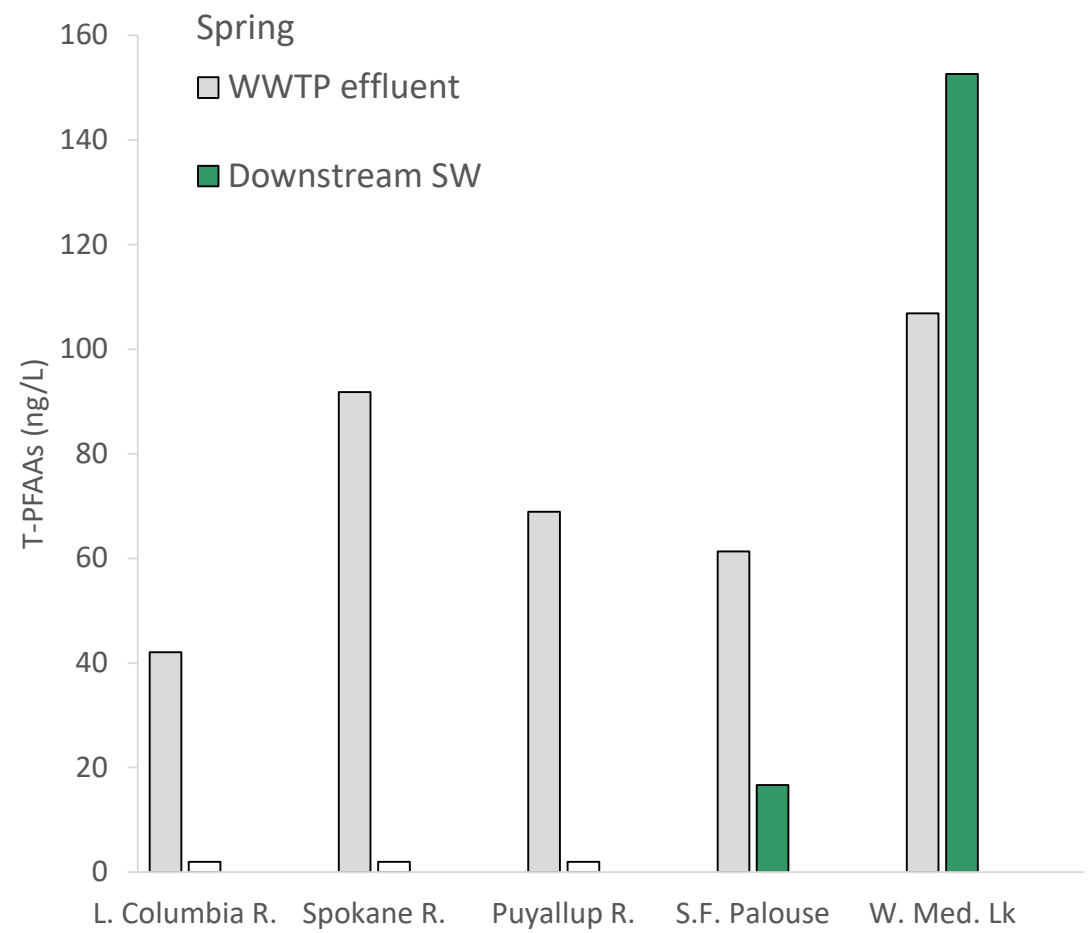


Surface Water - fall





WWTP Effluent → Surface Water





Freshwater Fish

11 sites – fall

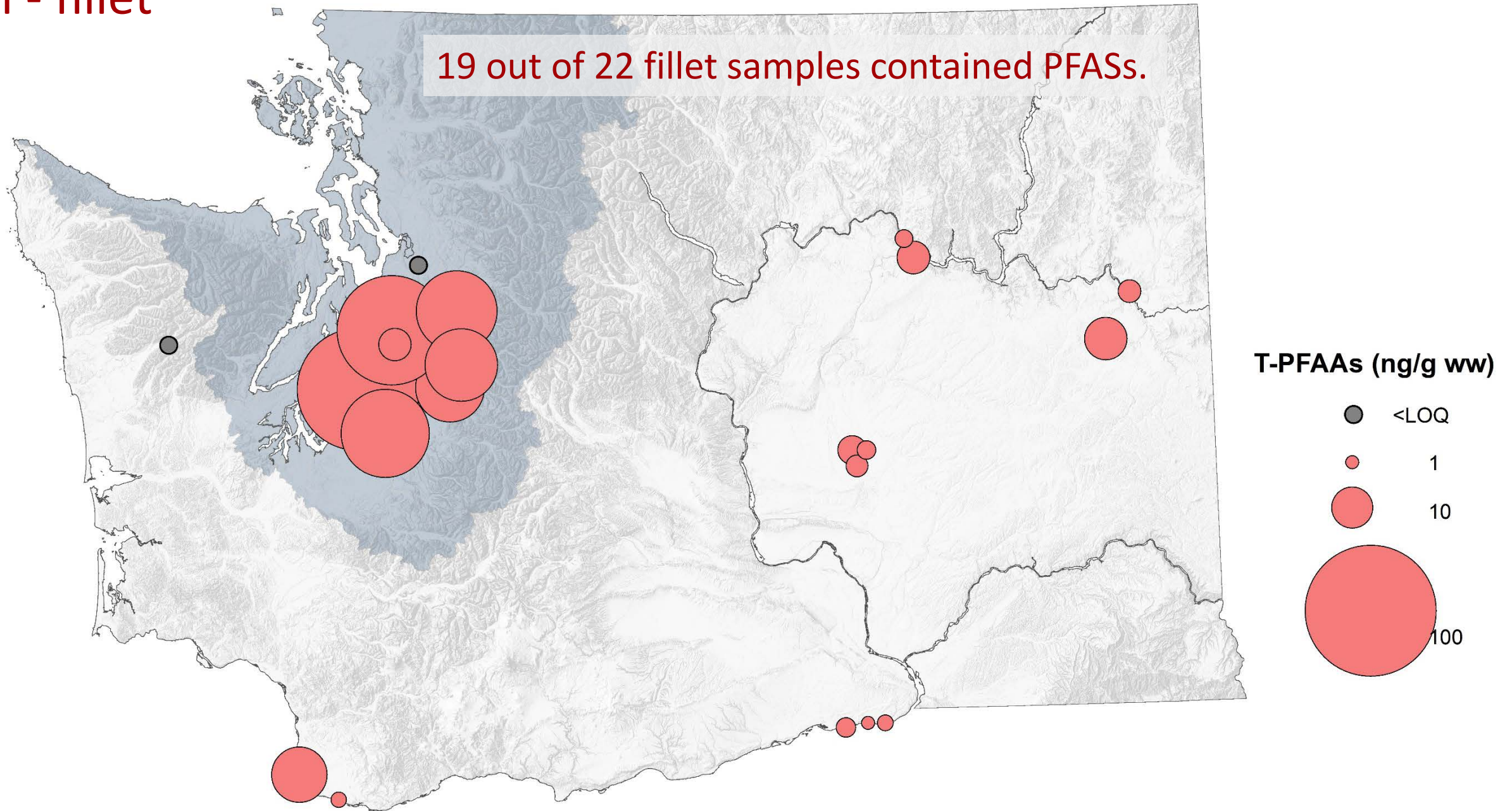
Upper/lower trophic species

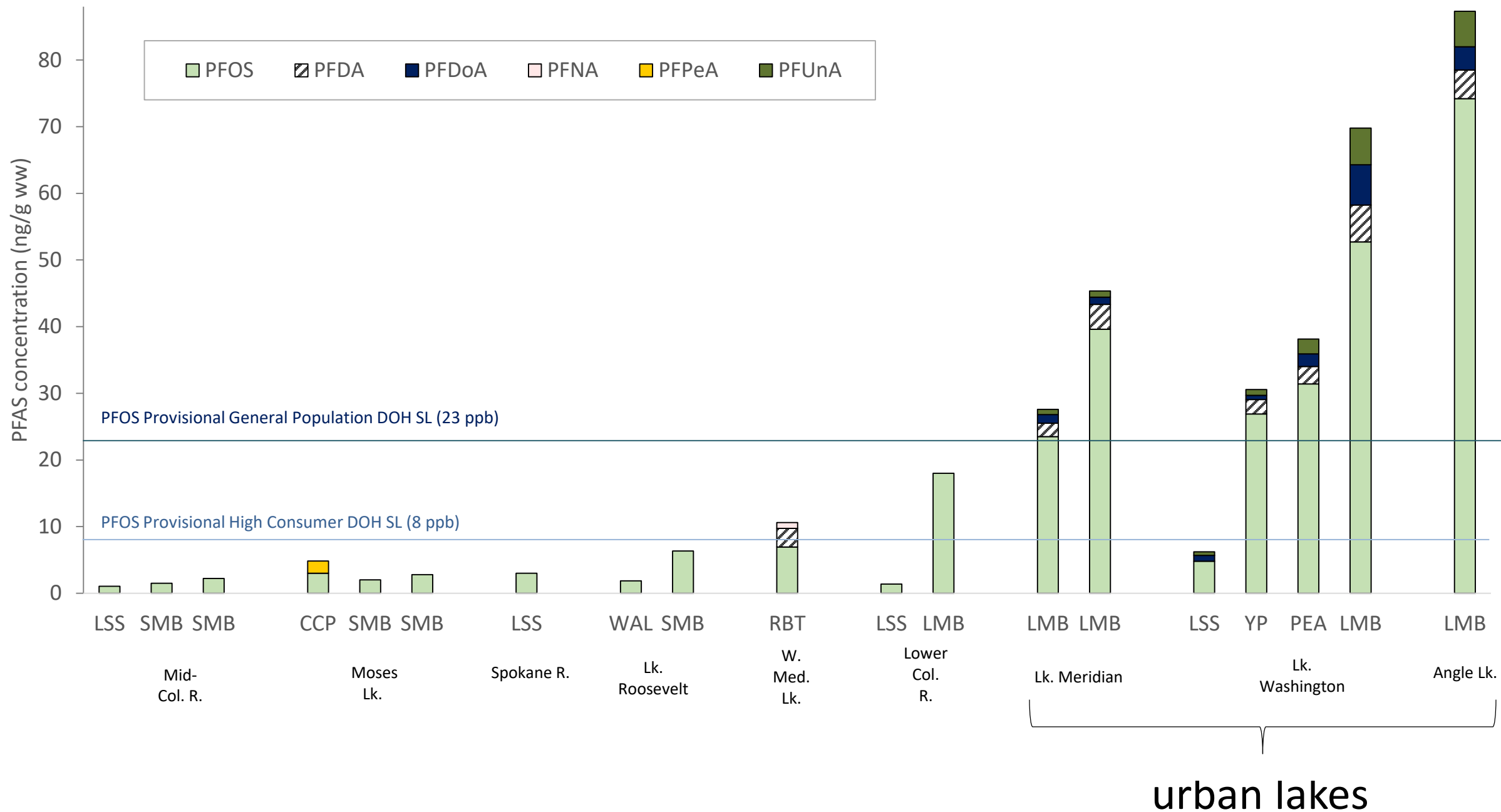
Fillet and liver

13 compounds – PFAAs + PFOSA

fish - fillet

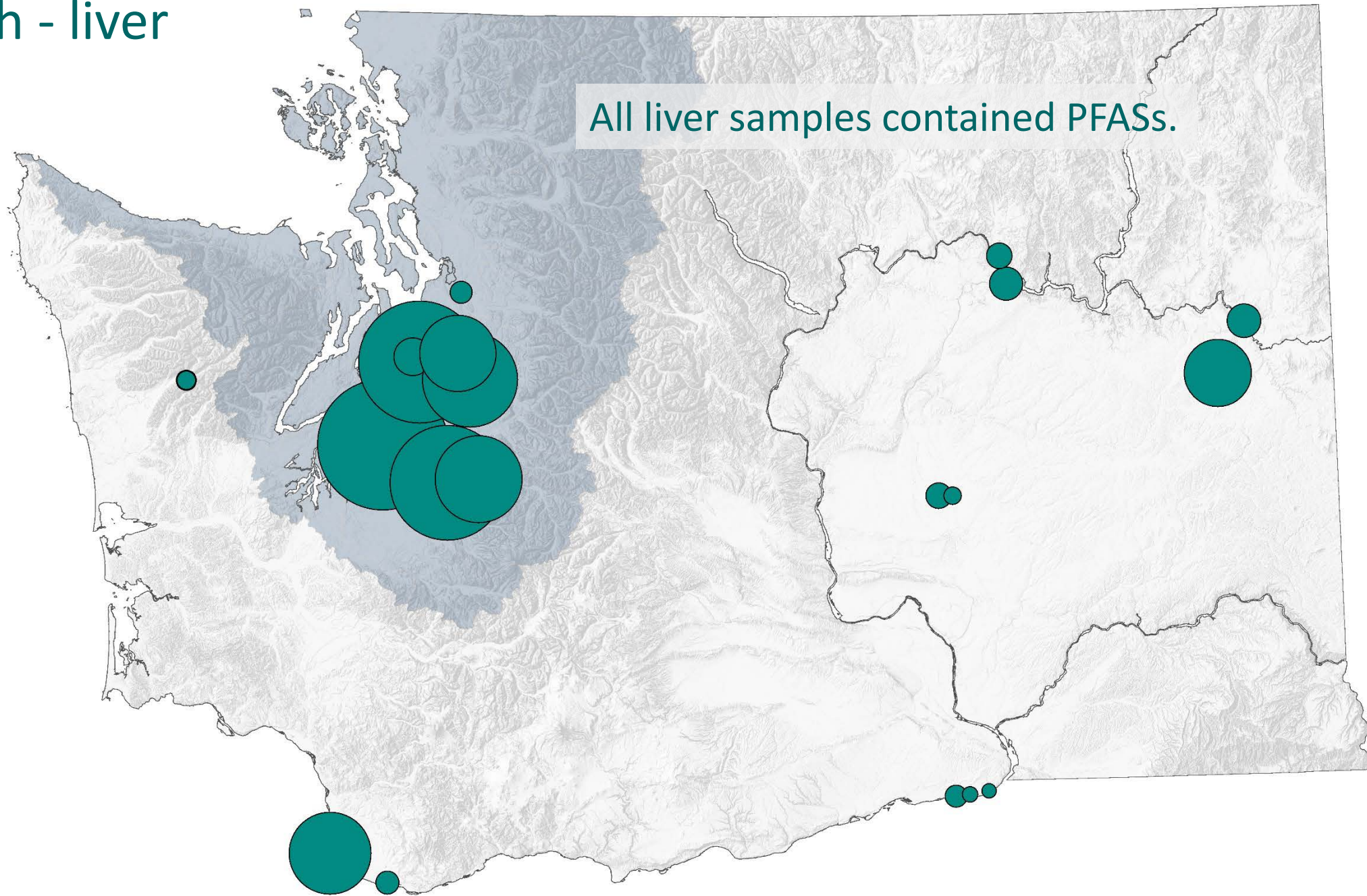
19 out of 22 fillet samples contained PFASs.



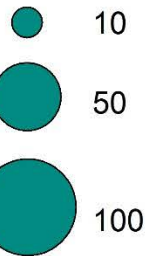


fish - liver

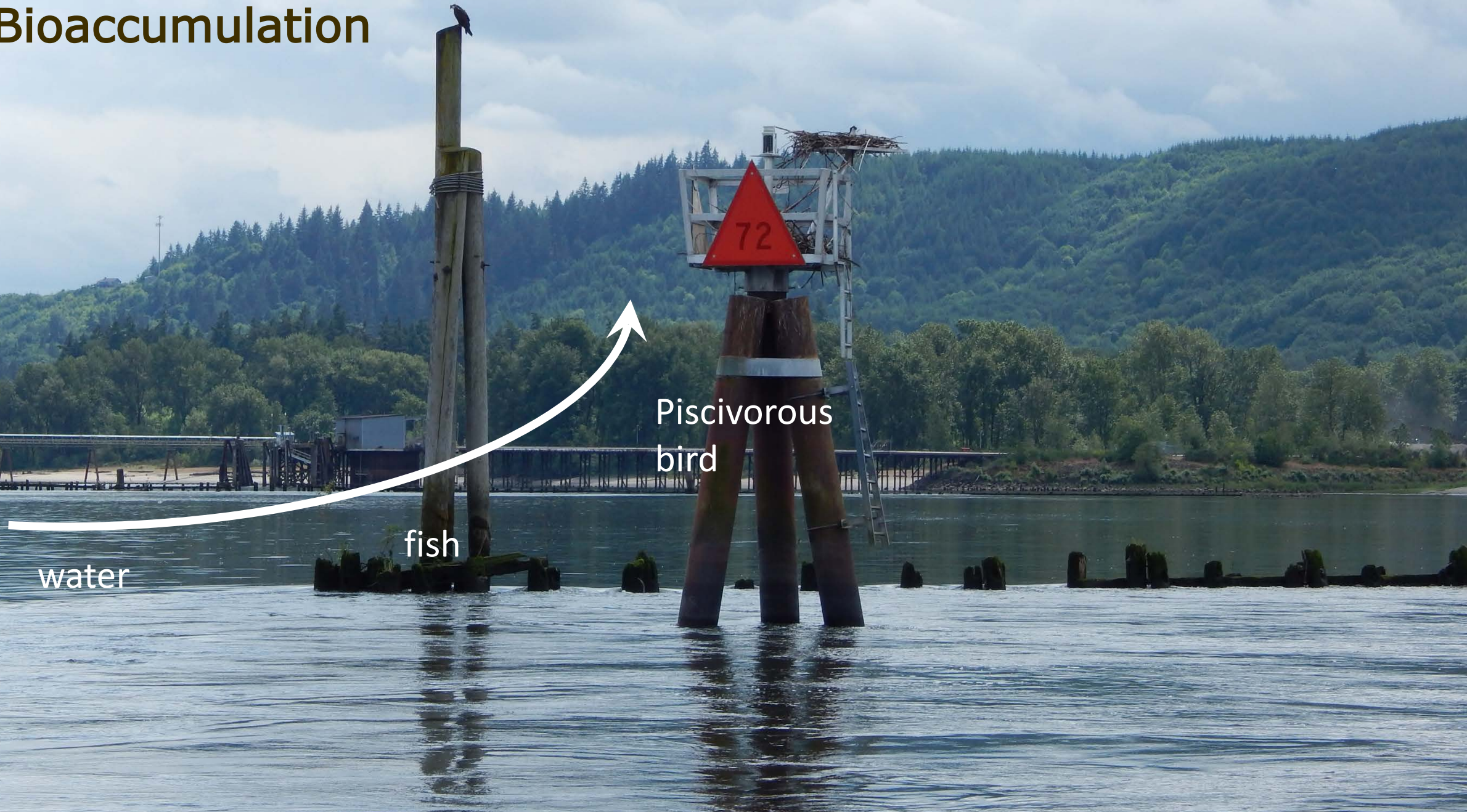
All liver samples contained PFASs.



T-PFAAs (ng/g ww)



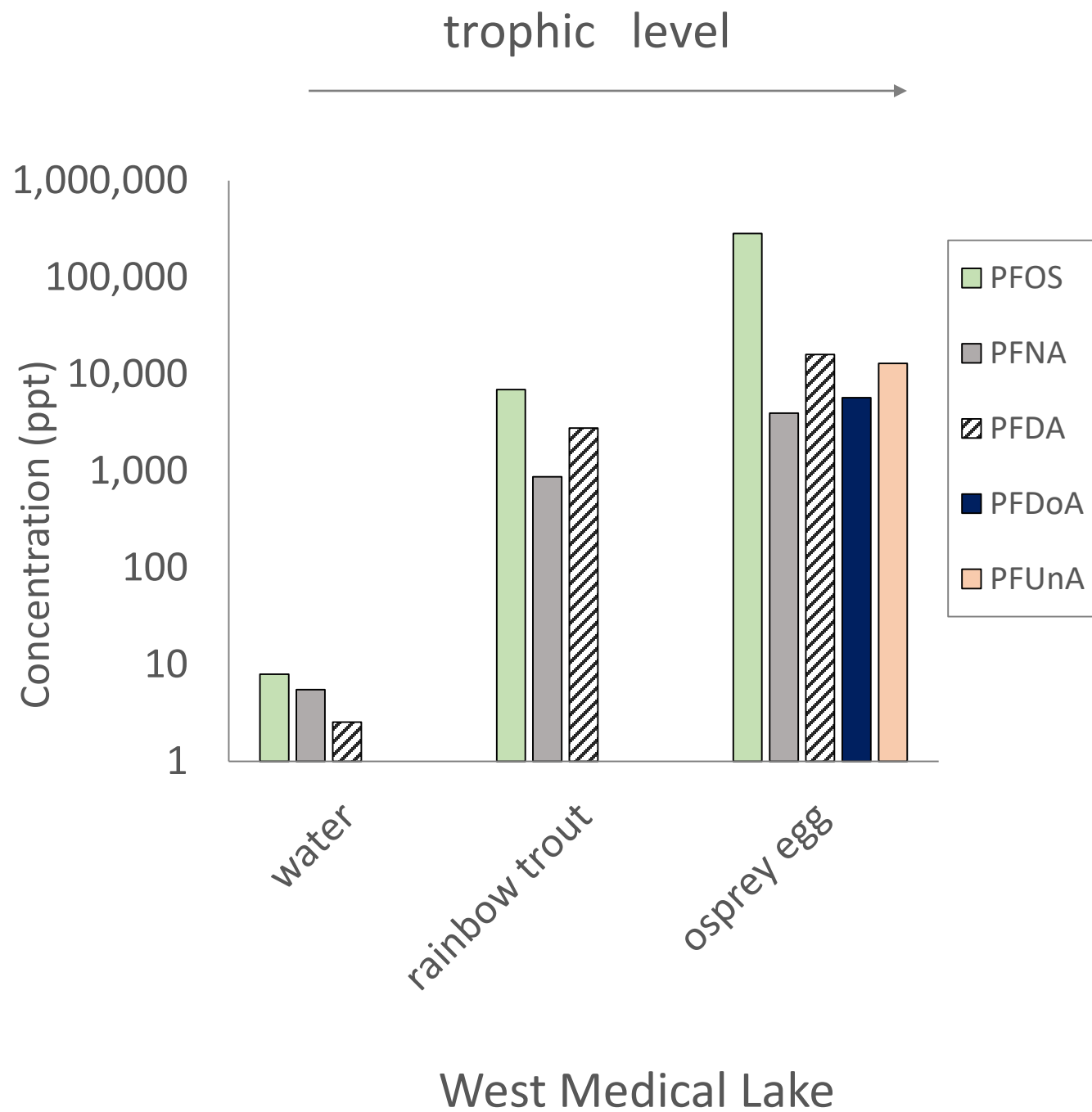
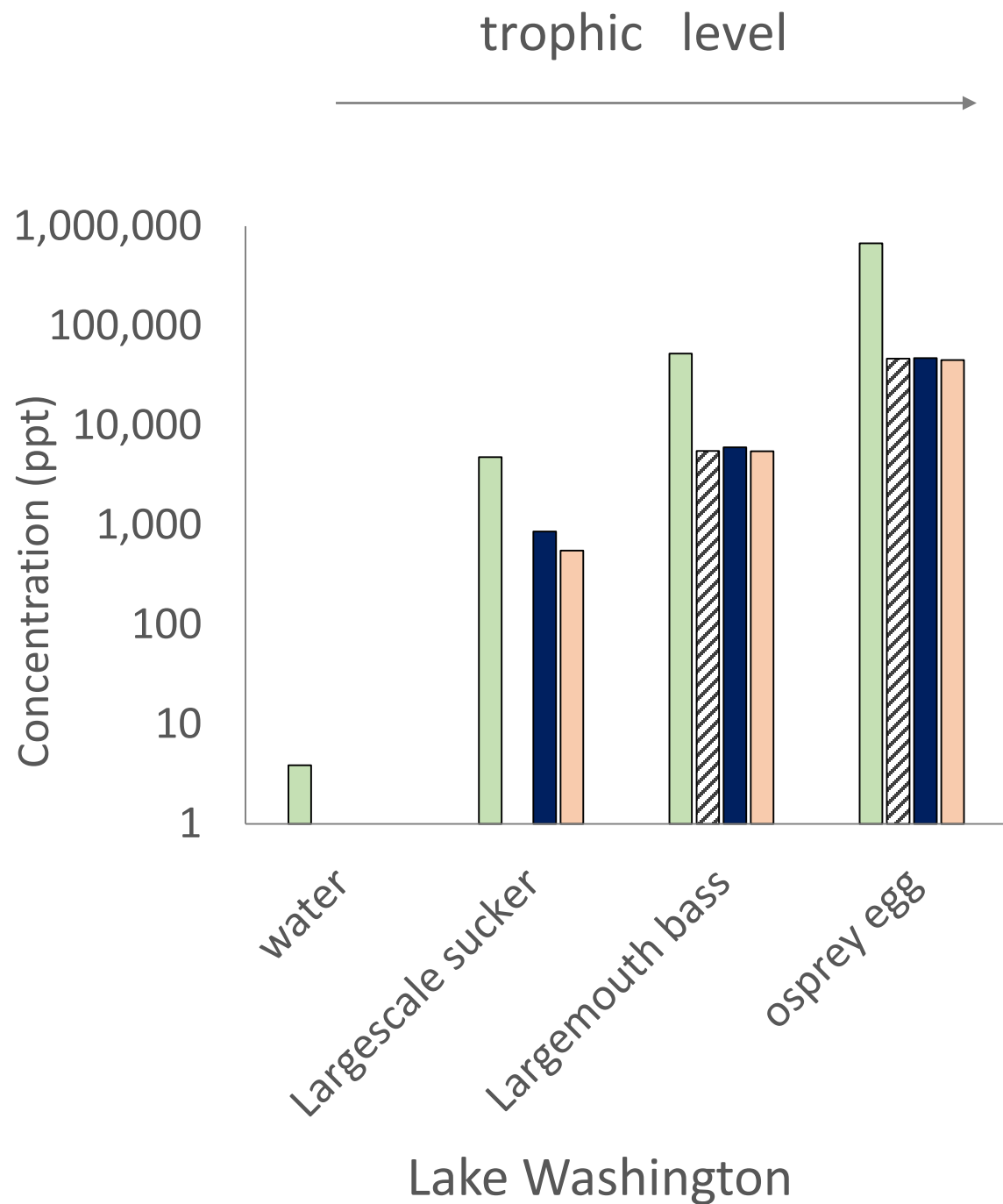
Bioaccumulation



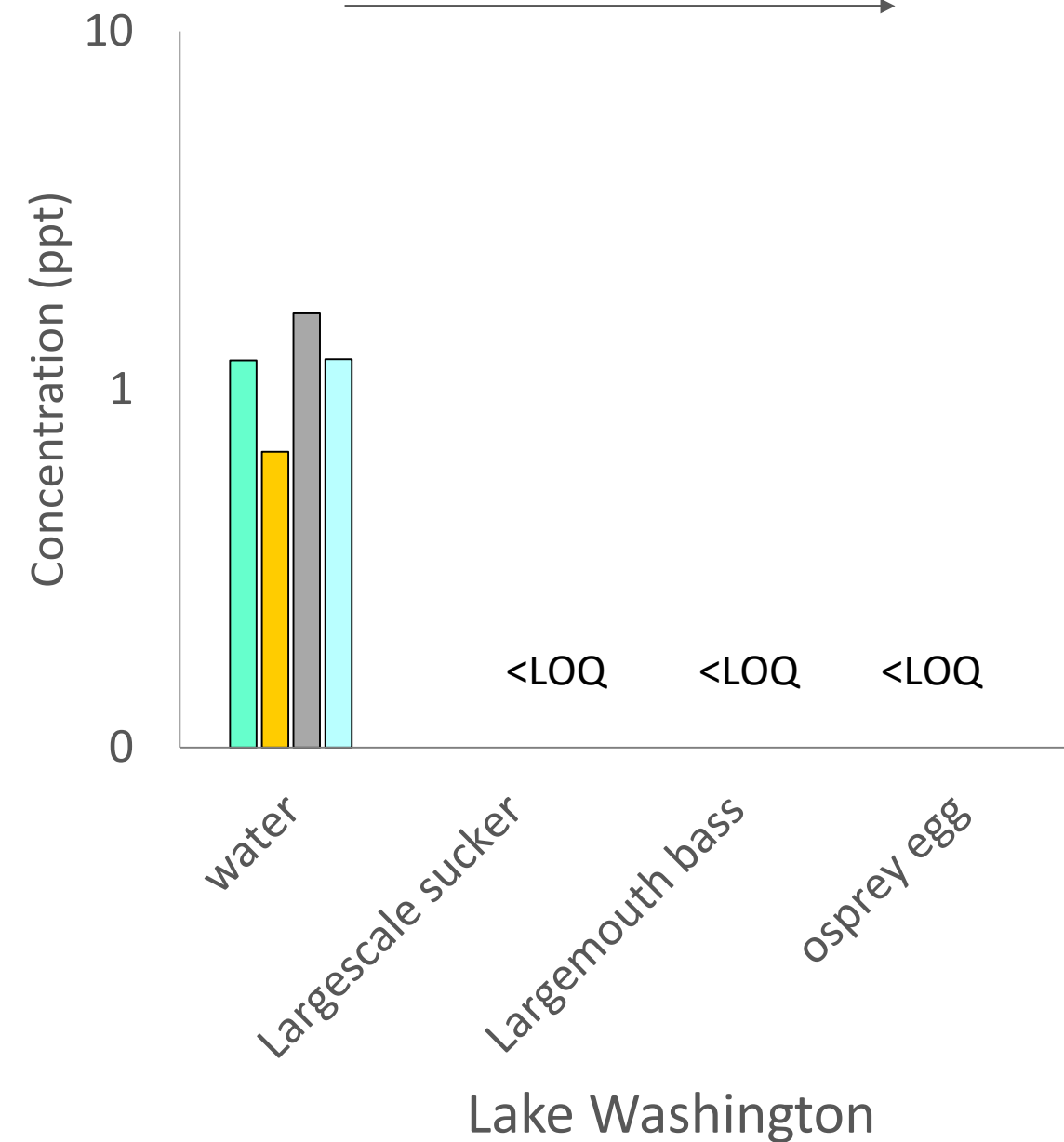
water

fish

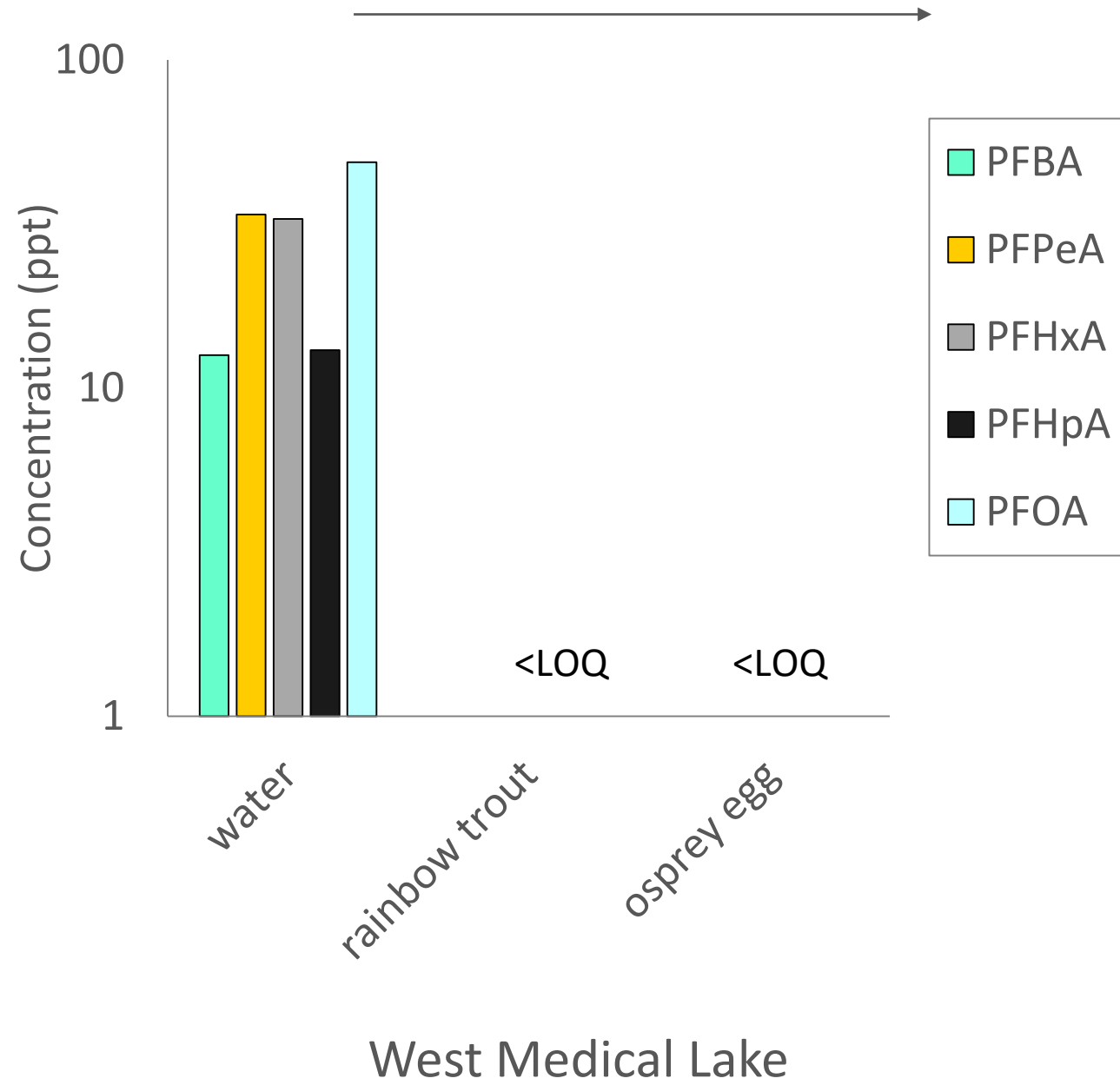
Piscivorous
bird

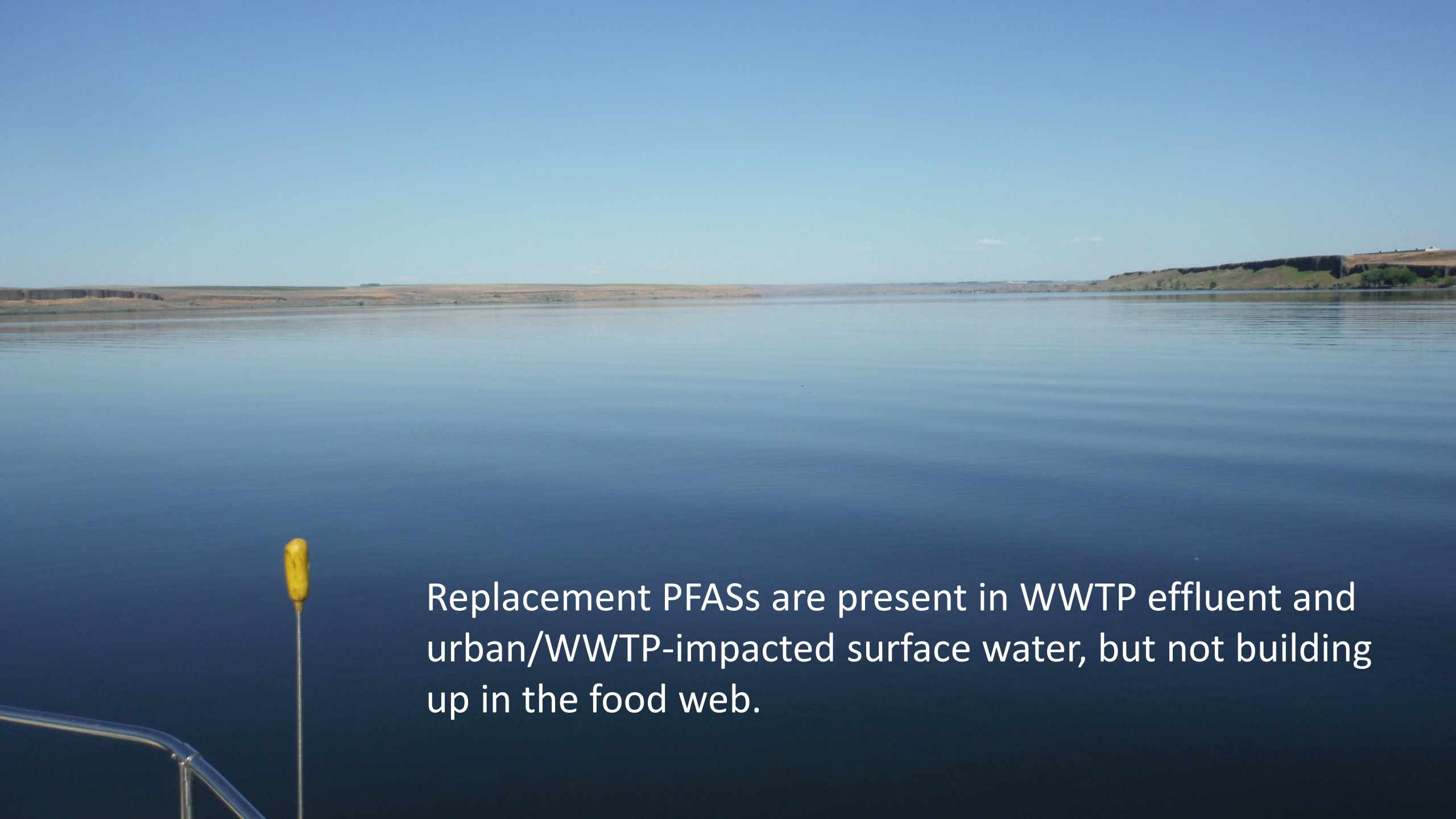


trophic level



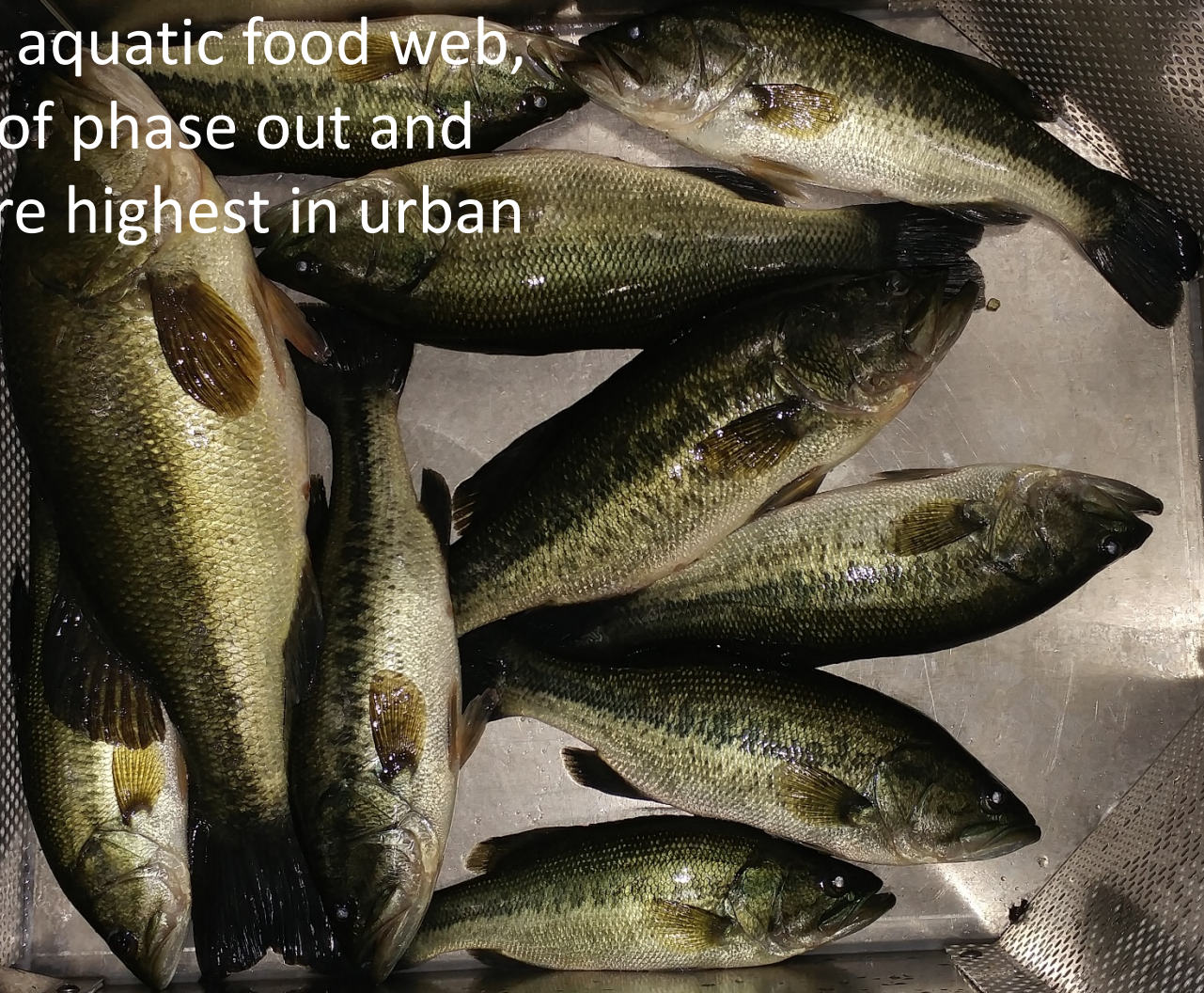
trophic level



A wide, calm river stretches across the frame under a clear blue sky. In the foreground, a yellow buoy on a thin pole is visible on the left, and a metal railing is partially seen. The far bank shows a flat landscape with some distant structures and a small hill on the right.

Replacement PFASs are present in WWTP effluent and urban/WWTP-impacted surface water, but not building up in the food web.

PFOS and long-chain PFASs are still ubiquitous in the aquatic food web, despite 15 years of phase out and concentrations are highest in urban lakes.



An aerial photograph of a dense forest. The canopy is a mix of dark green and brownish-green, with numerous bright, sun-dappled patches where light hits the leaves. The overall texture is highly detailed and organic.

Questions?

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